even opinion on the subject. I have expressed a great willingness on the part of the government—and I express it again—to learn the views of others with respect to the question of procedure—(laughter from the opposition)—in order that we may have an opportunity of udging whether any modification which they may desire is a modification compatible with the attainment of the and which we propose to ourse ves to reach. That appears to me to be a method of procedure which is practised every day in this House with regard to questions of all kinds, and I hope the time will never come when it will not be practised. What I gather from the speech of my right honorable friend is this—that the real and principal question with regard to the order and manner of proceeding on these bills will be determined between the second reading of the bill and the committee, and that that will be the time when we shall be in the best position to judge what course we may finally adopt with a view to the attainment of our general object, and I think, bearing that in mind, I can hardly go wrong in saying that I will to night propose to read the bill for the redistribution of seats a second time on Monday next. (Hear, hear.) I will postspone the Committee on the Franchise bill till that day, and I must say I shall have felt not only justified in the course I took, but that I even could not, with propriety or decency, have taken any other course, knowing as I did, and sall my colleagues did, that honorable gentlemen were wishing to learn the nature of our proposals with regard to redistribution. I could not possibly form my own judgment as to the course they desired us to pursue with regard to procedure, and I could not at the present time ask them to give a final indication of what they desired expecting that part of the question. If, however, the right honorable gentlemen, and showed delerence to the House in respect to this question, it may be inferred that the government has altered its mind and abated something of its determination in re

The American Navy.

The American Navy.

A NEW ENGLISH ESTIMATE OF THE UNITED STATES MONITORS.

[From the London Army and Navy Gazette, May 5.]

"The man who would send a ship's company to sea board a monitor ought to be tried for wiful murder when they go down in her." Such was the sopinion of a very distinguished officer of her Majesty's navy, exaressed before a number of professional people, of whom she majority agreed with him, not many months ago. Buth, indeed, may be said to have been, in general terms, the result of the opinions held respecting the mentiors and their seaworthiness by the great mass of those who thought at all about the matter. The leading journal and many other newspapers, discussing the soles' controversy on the turret principle, have always held that it was a problem whether monitors could make sea voyages, or were fit for aught but harbor defence. Whatever may be said about the claims of Americans to originality in the matter of turrets and iron-clads, there can be no doubt at all that they have built a seagoing monitor, one, too, of the most formidable character. A vassel which has navigated the Atlantic at the entrance to the Guif of Mexico, which has coasted the eastern shores of South America in spring time, and, faally, has gone round the Horn in rough weather in the worst period of the year, and got through her work to the perfect satisfaction of her officers and men, in a seagoing craft of the most complete adaptation to the business of seagoing in any part of the globe. But when we knew that this vessel, though only affect in the world, and throws 480 lb. shot with a 60 lb. charge of powder, we must admit she is at least worthy of considerable attention from any maritume people, and demands the serious thoughts of any government interested in naval affairs. The Americans Avec emerged from a vear of the most practical character—they have ested in avail affairs. The Americans aver that large enti-ron smooth bore guns are preferable to our built uperdance, and assert that we cannot make and therefore

The Exodus from Wates.

ALLBORD UNFAVORABLE REPORTS FROM THE WELSH MINERS IN AMERICA.

[From the London Times, May 7.]

Last year a vast number of colliers and ironworkers, with their wives and families, emigrated from the mining district of South Wales to America—in fact, the exodus was so great that it was with difficulty many of the works could be kept fully and regularly going. At the beginning of the present spring a similar movement pervaded the district; and in consequence of the numbers what broke up their homes for the purpose of emigrating to the New World fears began to be entertained that the operations of the iron works and the codieries, more especially the latter, would be again seriously interiered with. Several letters, nowever, have lately been received from those who went out lost year, giving a most deplorable picture of the state of things in the United states, and warning those at home to stay where they are well off. This has had the effect of materially checking the emigration movement, and most of shose who were making preparations to take their departure have changed their minds and have determined to remain in the country, being at last convinced that a moderate rate of wages and regular employment are to be preferred to the uncertain result of emigration to the States.

The European Steamships. SAILING OF THE CUBA FOR BOSTON. HALPAY, May 22, 1866. The Caba sailed at half-past ten o chock last night for coton, where she will be due on Wednesday morang.

THE OUTWARD MAILS BY THE CHINA.

BOSTON, May 22, 1866.
The mails per the steamship China, for Liverpool via allfax, will close at twelve o'clock noon to morrow, fednesday), but she will not sail until about two o'clock.

Action Against the Sun Newspaper for Alleged Libel.

Before Judge Brady.

Minnick vs. Moses & Beach.—This action was ought against the proprietor of the Sun for the publion of the following:

Then were identified as there's who for months have travelled with the Twenty-first ward gang. Judge Kelly committed the prisoners in default of \$2,000 hall.

The plaintiff laid his damages at \$3,000. The publi-

mation was admitted by the defendant, but excused. On the trial the plaintiff himself was placed on the stand the trial the plaintiff himself was placed on the stand and testified to the facts and to his damages. On the green-examination it appeared that he had been arrested at the time of the report and held to bail, but did not know what for; he had not to his knowledge been everted on that charge, unless it was while he was in Ireland; he had been there since the suit commenced; had never received any offers of retraction from the paper, or offer to pay his legal expenses; did not know when the suit was commenced; he never had any interviews with Mr. Beach or either of them at the Sun building; he had some talk with a Mr. Maian at the engine nonse (Engine No. 12).

Mr. Maguire was called to testify to his character. Se had formerly employed him as a barkeeper, and his character for honesty and industry was good; the plain there; Spencer was one of his associates; there was a suther rough set hung about the corner of Thirty-hard street and Third avenue; runners from that engine most to hang around there; he might or again he might toot have heard that the gang around there were a gang of thieves.

Patrick Morphy testified that plaintiffs character was

of thieves.

Patrick Murphy testified that plaintif's character was excellent; he had seen him may be twenty times in his caseon; he did not know how many hours he attended to busines; that was not his (witness) busines; he know he belonged to Engine Company No. 12; perhaps some people said that company was a hard one, but he did not know it.

Pater L'amy and Dennis Harvey testiled to the plaintiff good character, and, on cross examination, to much the same facts as others. The plaintiff then rested his

Mile good character, and, on cross examination, to much the same facts as others. The plaintiff then rested his man. He claimed that no case should be brought into case. He claimed that no case should be brought into case. He claimed that no case should be brought into case for the times the plaintiff's character was clear. The case never would have been brought but for the desire of some of the Twenty-first ward gang to punish he far for its course in trying to break up their pracitions. Some of that gang had been arrested before that for larceny. Just before that article was published effor Policy had tried to arrest some of these men, and had been set upon and beated by the gang. Minnick another ware then arrested for the assault and battery and brought up before the police paties. The reporter who was present had made a transical error. He had called him a thief instead of an associate of theves. The reporter had brought diwn his report at one or two o'clock in the morning when neither of the Mesers. Beach was there, and it went in withou either of them knowing of it. So men as Mr. Joseph P. Beach discovered it, which was by the service of a summons on him about ten days when, he had offered to publish any retraction and to pay hum his actual expenses, but the plaintiff wanted mency and would take nothing less than \$300. The definedant's counsel then went to the plaintiff's counsel and repeated these offers and at the same time informed him the suit was against the wwong party. This suit was a case for merely nominal damages, the mistake being accidental and at any rate only technical.

Mr. Joseph P. Beach testified that Minnick did come to his office and talk with him about the matter, when he made the offers stated by his counsel.

Mr. Joseph P. Beach testified that Minnick did come to his office and talk with him shout the matter, when he made the offers stated by his counsel.

Mr. Joseph P. Beach testified to his absence from the office at the time the report arrived, and to his efforts to state the mat

Singular Railrond Accident.

Fougasizers, May 22, 1866.

The locomotive attached to the Foughkeepste passenger train, which left this city for New York at half-past at eclock this morning, ran against a man about one mile below here, hurling him on the front part of the major and carrying him ten miles before the accident was also bedly broken. In addition to the major has a found to be broken in two piaces, and his left train was also bedly broken. In addition to the dear he received terrible cuts about the head, was taken to Chamingville, where medical attendance was given him, and up to the time of receiving our internation he was perfectly conscious. His name is John bromhilon he was perfectly conscious. His name is John bromhilon he was perfectly conscious.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

General Steedman Among the Sea Islands.

Heartless Oppressions by New England Speculators.

The Landed Negroes Destitute and Starving.

Arrival of the Commissioners at Savannah.

MEETING OF THE CITIZENS.

A Colored Conference on the Situation. &c.

Our Sea Islands Correspondence.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., May 17, 1866.

Leaving battered old Sumter on the left we crossed the Ashby river on Sunday afternoon last in the steamship St. Helena, and passed through the Stone river into the strangely narrow and serpentine channels, which afford to the Sea Islands their communication with the outer world. Slimy alligators crawled along the bayous, and regarded with the most supreme indifference the half-dozen pistol balls we now and then showered upon them. In the swampy brakes we occasionally heard the noise of the rattlesnake. Indeed, snakes of all descriptions abound on the islands, and one planter told me that on his farm, which had been two years uncultivated, he had turned up at least five thousand during the last five months. The natives, however, give them the character, as well as the alligators, of being harmless to man, if not molested, and accordingly leave them severely

land. One lady of the party threw in a fish line in the modest hope of securing a whiting and caught a fine young shark, which was safely hauled on board. The negroes themselves are the strangers production in dress and appearance they are a caricature of the caricature negro of George Christy's troupe, and their diacature negro of George Christy's troupe, and their diacature negro of the strategy in which traces of the

are fifteen or twenty in number, and range in extent from two' thousand acres to one hundred thousand. A large proportion of this area, though it includes some of the finest cotton growing land in the world, is still undeveloped. Some of the old planters were strangely ignorant of the value of their possessions. One man I heard of on the main land, who has recently sold, for a dollar an acre, to a Northern company, fifty thousand acres of magnificent timber land which he had held idle for forty years. The company have constructed a railway to the river, are erecting sawmills, and will not at least two million dollars by their bargain.

vestigation, with the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, which they are conducting with so much impartiality, industry and ability, have visited Wadmalaw, Edisto, essie, Port Royal and Hilton Head islands. They have personally inspected the condition of the freedmen at each of those points, and I believe have found a far expect. They discovered abundant evidences that in the past the freedmen had been grossly robbed and ill treated, and that some men must have made a large amount of money in this cruel and dishonest manner; but the the present administration of brevet Major General Scott, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State, and his subordinates, Major matters are progressing as satisfactorily as could be almost to chaos. General Scott in fact is discharging his rily disposed of every agent of the Bureau against whom any charge of peculation or fraud was established.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S ORDERS. The exceptional condition of the Sea Islands is attri-butable to the orders which General Sherman issued after his occupation of Savannah, in January, 1865, setting apart the islands from Charleston south for thirty miles back from the sea for the settlement of negroes made free by acts of war and by the emancipation pro-This was done for a double purpose, mainly to get rid of the great incubus of contrabands, who were part also to punish the people of the State where the rebeilion was conceived and cradled. In pursuance of this order General O. O. Howard, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, directed that allotments should be made in the Sea Islands to all freedmen who applied for them, and Brigadier General Saxton entered upon this duty. From the beginning the terms of General Sher-man's order were disregarded. Sherman required that man's order were disregarded. Sherman required that there should be an accurate measurement of the allottement and an actual settlement. Rundreds of orders were issued to negroes who never intended to settle and never have settled on the islands, but have passed over their orders, though non-transferable, to other persons. The measurement of the allotments also was never properly carried out. As I mentioned in a previous letter, some of the "forty acres" were found to be only three and a half and some four hundred and fifty acres in extent. Thus early in the his tory of the scheme frauds and rascalities of every de-scription were perpetrated, and were continued down to the end of General Saxton's igose and inefficient admin-istration. As to how far the subordinate agents of the Bureau were implicated in those frauds there are no means of judging, as General Saxton on resigning charge of affairs took with him every book and serap of paper relating to the business of the Bureau.

For some time past the Bureau and military authori-For some time past the Bureau and military authori-ties here have been sugaged in setting matters straight; and shough in South Carolina these rival powers pull to-gether like a balky team, yet in a desultory, accidental way they have each done a good deal of good. A thorough in-destigation of the land certificates issued under Sherman's order has been ordered, and a large proportion of these certificates, for reasons above given, have been decided to be valualess. All the plantations on which the certificates, for reasons above given, have been decided to be valueless. All the plantations on which there are no vasid certificates have been returned to their former owners, and those on which there are only a few have been returned, subject to the certificates. There will still remain, as far as has been ascertained, about two hundred certificates deemed valid, encumbering about twenty plantations on Wadmalaw, Edisto, Johns and James islands. These twenty plantations will also be restored in a short time, subject of course to the land certificates upon them being respected. Of the original settlers, few except these two hundred remain on the islands; the rest have moved back into Georgia, whence they came.

It is estimated that there are now about 25,000 freedmen on the Sea Islands, namely: from three to four thousand on Edisto, afteen hundred on Wadmalaw, two thousand on Johns, two thousand on James, four thou-sand on Port Royal, fire thousand on St. Helena, and the balance on the similar islands.

is not prosperous. The experiment of making the negro a planter on his own account has falled as signally as a hundred other experiments with the negro have failed. Those who had land orders last year, and were in a posihundred other experiments with the negro have failed. Those who had land orders last year, and were in a position to grow twenty or thirty acres of cotton for themselves have this year not a cent to bless themselves with, and have been living on charity all the winter. A planter on Edisto Island assured me that every morning from a hundred to a hundred and fifty former owners of these certificates—("tifftites" the negroes generally call them, but one darkey called them "stiffnenes")—come to him begging for food or work. In the first place they raised miserable crops; in the next, they were robbed by Northern speculators, working under the shadow of the Bureau, of what ittile they did raiss. We now one farm that is now caltivated by freedmen chemostres, without assetance or jugaryticin, ja fair conditions had been asset the same one farm that is now caltivated by freedmen chemostres, without assetance or jugaryticin, ja fair conditions had been some them and perhaps as hundred negroes on the farm. Besides all this, we are demonstrated to be proposed to the farm of the work.

One of the most prominent vestiges of slavery is the Old World system of farming that here prevails. The land, instead of being turned up with the plough, is laboriously "listed" with the hoe. To prepare an acre of land by this means takes six times as long as by the plough; but under the old regime an object was attained by this slow-coach mode of working. It served to keep the field hands employed and found avocation during the spring and summer months for a superabundance of labor which in the fall, when cotton picking commenced, was no longer a superabundance. There was a recognized axiom among the planters that one man could only pick as much cotton as one man could plant with the hoe. One man with a plough would plant six times as much as he could pick, and the surplus cotton would spoil in the fields for lack of labor. It never seems to have occurred to them to keep a surplusage of labor on hand for the picking season by employing the negroes in the interim in cultivating corn or potatoes and in felling the thousands of acres of timber lying close to water carriage and yet unused, or in carrying out the much needed work of drainage or irrigation. The chivalry of South Carolina were a gentlemanly, easy-going est, who cultivated their plantations as their fathers had done before them, one-half one year and one-half the next, so as to give the land a rest, and who troubled themselves little with plantations as their fathers had done before them, one-half one year and one-half the next, so as to give the land a rest, and who troubled themselves little with modern notions about a rotation of crops or the economy of labor. Almost the only plough I have seen in the Sea Islands has been introduced since the war by a free near onamed Bram, who has made money by hotel keep-ling in Charleston and at the North, and is now cultivating accernal plantations on Edisto Island with considerable

With the substitution of free for slave labor the planters of South Carolina have awakened to the consciousness that a new order of things has been inaugurated. They begin to see that the vast tracts of fert le land now lying waste or in timber must be made svallable; that the old forty system of farming which their fathers followed and which slavery rendered almost necessary has passed away. They did not quite understand this early in the year when they made their contracts with the negroes, and made their contracts as stringent as possible; but they are gradually coming to understand it have and are disposed to treat their laborers much more liberally than at first, so as to have them all together next year in order to begin work in earnest. They are even talking of introducing manufactures. I heard one leading planter in Charleston speak with shame of the fact that not half a dozen mills were turned by the magnificent water power of South Carolina, second to none in the country, and he locked ferward hopefully to the time when the Palmetto State should rival Massachusetts as a manufacturing community. I hardly share his anticipations, still I have hopes that much may be done even for South Carolina by the newborn energy of her sons. They will have little aid from the Northern men who have effected a lodgment among them. The aim of those gentry, with a few slight exceptions, seems to be to time and then abandon the country to its fate. In nine cases out of ten where we have come across a plantation poorly cultivated, the negroes hardly worked and miserably fed, that plantation has been leased for a year or two by a man from Massachusetts.

NORTHERN OFFICENSION.** We met with a marked case of this kind on Wadmalaw Island, Driving over a plantation we halted at a story round which a group of forty or fifty squaled negroes were gathered, receiving their day's wages. There were no contracts on this faro. The hands were engaged from day to day at fifty cents a "task," The storekeeper round which a group of for

thirty cents a bushel, and is worth in Wadmalaw Island, with transportation added, certainly less than a dollar and fifty cents, was being doled out to them at three dollars a bushel. Twenty-five cents was charged for a package containing twenty-two biscoits, such as night be bought in New York three for a cent, and everything else was in like proportion. Should there be anything still due to the negroes, after they had purchased the necessary meal and bacon, there were beads and cheap lewelry—sure to attract the negros and cheap lewelry—sure to attract the negros and cheap lewelry—sure to attract the negro and cheap lewelry—sure the negro and lewelry—sure the negr

starving.

On Edicto Island we came across a similar case, is which another Northerner was involved. Some negroe Starving.

On Edicto Island we came across a similar case, in which another Northerner was involved. Some negroes commenced the cultivation of an unescapied plantation. In March last up came a New York Dutchman and told them he had leased the farm, and they must contract with him. They replied, reasonably enough, that if he desired to contract with them he ought to have done so in January, before they had commenced to lay down their crops. The man went away, and the freedmen resumed their work and tolled early and late for their own benefit, as they supposed. A day or two since, when they were hoeing their cotton and when any cassation of labor would destroy all their prospects, up came this same Dutchman, bringing with him six or seven negro solders, and compelled the freedmen at the point of their cotton and pay him an exorbitant rent for the cabins in which they lived. The contract signed, the Dutchman went away, leaving them no copy of the document, and giving them no proof that the plantation had even been restored to its former owner or that he had leased it.

had eyep been restored to its former.

Notwithstanding all these drawbocks, I see good reaser for hopeful anticipations for the future. I do not have these hopes upon the growing feeling of kindines which here, as in every other place we have visited, prevails between the planters and the freed men, but upon the laws of supply and deman now for the first time allowed full play in the labs market of the South, unhampered by the domestic situation. The negro is no longer a human vegetable, it capable of voluntary movement, as he was in the day of slavery. He is beginning to see this fact, and to u derstand that if he is oppressed in South Carolina he crowe elsewhere, where he will be better treated. It vast, fertile and virgin valley of the Mississippi, whe any man of energy can take a plantation, and do betterwise his laborers thirty dollars a month than a sou any man of energy can take a plantation, and do better paying his laborers thirty dollars a month than a south Carolina planter can do, even though he pay his hands but ten dollars a month, will be a better sheat anchor for the negro than all the philantinopy of the North; and the wholesome competition thus established must of necessity benefit all concerned, both employers and employed. It is in this respect that the Freedman Bureau, however well administered, by fostering a feeling of dependence on the part of the blacks, and crystallizing them in unmanageable numbers round particular spots, does incalculable njury to both planters and freedmen, and retards the settlement of the labor question of the South on the only sound basis for labor, North or South, namely; the great and immutable laws of supply and demand.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 19, 1866. With the Sea Islands Generals Steedman and Fuller ton closed their investigation so far as South Carolina is ton closed their investigation so far an South Carolina is concerned, and are now inquiring into matters in the State of Georgia, over which department General Steed-man himself has military command. The Commission-ers are pursuing the same course here which they have followed elsewhere. They invite the opinious of all classes, Unionists, securionists, officers of the military access to no one who comes before them with information to give. I have seen it stated that in Virginia General Steedman refused to listen to any Union men not prejudiced against the Bureau. This is part of the system of misrepresentation (not to use a stronger term) which the radical press of the North have persistently pursued with regard to their pet institution, and by which public opinion has been too long misled. but will be so no longer. So far from the commissioners refusing to hear Union men, they have gone out of their way to solicit and obtain their opinions, and at Rich-mond, Norfolk, Lynchburg and elsewhere large delegations of Union men had lengthy interviews with them. At Richmond one of the most prominent Unionists (Mr. Warner, I think) stated publicly that Generals Steedman had had among them, not even excepting Carl echurs.

At Newbern, Norfolk and elsewhere the commissioners have held large meetings of freedmen, in order to elicit their views as well as those of their employees. In fact It is impossible to imagine an inquiry conducted with greater impartiality or a more sincere and apparent desire to eticit truth than this investigation has been

MERTING OF CITHERA Stordman is staying (and which, with the Mills House at Charleston, is one of the few hotels in the South conducted with something like Northern enterprise and success, to confer with the government commissioners. The feeling expressed by the meeting was that the Freedmen's Bureau, however well administered, was an unnecessary and unmittgated evil, and a number of instances were mentioned of counties where no Bureau exists, in which the freedmen are working better, receiving better wages, and are more happy and contented than in districts

get the labor we require? White labor will not do; coolie labor will not do. We must have them. I mention these things to show you that it is our interest as well as our inclination to cultivate the kindest relations with the black race. I have no personal knowledge of the Bureau. I can only speak of what I hear the negroes say. I cally know that in January last my old negroes, as well as those of my neighbors, were willing and anxious to contract with me, but there came an agent of the Bureau among them and said. Don't contract yet. The government will provide for you; Congress is going to give you land, and is taking steps for that purpose now.' The result is that instead of each of us having our four or five hundred acres of rice planted, we none of us have more than from fifty to a hundred acres, or at most a hundred and fifty. It is interference such as this that divides us, and produces the only antagonism that exist. The Freedmen's Bureau in my opinion has done more to prevent a cordial, kindly feeling of mutual dependence and confidence growing the between blacks and whites than any other agency, and nothing could be more happy for the State of Georgia and for the people, white and black, than to be left to regulate our own affairs."

CONVENTION OF CHONDE CHURCHES.

There is a convention of the colored churches of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Fortiqua, in session here, presided over by Bishop Payne, of the African Methodist Epigeopal church, a Southern born mutatte. The Rev. W. Wim, one of the leading clergymen of Savannah, has given to General Steedman the most favorable account of their deliberations, stating that the kindliest feeling prevails and that they have passed resolutions affunging that if they were let alone they could get along with the people of the South with the utmost harmony, and condemning in strong terms the radical action of some of the Northern churches.

NEWS FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

Organization of the "National Jury" in Nicaragua, The New Colombian Cabi-not-Tangible Results of General Mosquera's Visit to Europe—The Liberal Party Still Divided—Arrival of the Scientific Commissioner of the Smithsonian Institute in Gustempla, &c.

NICARAGUA. The latest dates are to the 28th of March. On the 8th the "National Jury" was organized at Managua, the capital, in virtue of article seven of the constitution. The Legislature had ratified the commercial treaty cor-cluded with Honduras, and the President declared it having passed as law of the republic. Congress close the sittings on the 16th, and the extraordinary sessio was to commence on the 19th.

gso, 583.

Dr. Berendet had arrived at Flores, sent out on a scientific mission to Guatemala by the Smithsonian Institute. He was to go direct to Peten, where he is to remain till next pear—probably till June—having much scientific matter for his investigation, including physical geography, natural history and archeology.

The entire republic was at peace.

NEW GRANADA.

News from the capital was received at Aspinwall to the 31st of March. The first Designado, Senor Jose M. Lejas Garrido, had taken charge of the Executive. The Carthagena papers state that the cabinot had been formed as follows:—Cerbeleon Pinzon, Secretary for the Interior and Foreign Relations; Prospero Pereira Gamba, Finance and Public Works; General Accvedo, War and Navy. No election had yet been made for the Treasury, General Mosquera had concluded a commercial treaty and a postal arrangement with England, while there in February; he had also come to an understanding with the Holy See, maintaining the separation of church and state.

recognize.

The General Transatiantic Company has been exempted from the payment of all tonnage dues in any of the ports

of the republic.

General Mosquera was expected in Carthagens, and after making a short stay there was to start for Aspin wall, where he would probably arrive on the 3d of April a guard of honor of one hundred and fifty men was to accompany him, under the command of General Lopez.

ST. DOMINGO AND HAYTI.

Defeat of the Haytiens by the Dominicans-President Baez, of St. Domingo. Orders All Prisoners of War and Con-spirators to be Executed-Another Revolution in Hayti.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE HAVANA, May 16, 1866. By the arrival of the steamer Moctezuma and the mail

from St. Jago de Cuba I am enabled to transmit the fol inst., from Puerto Plata, has brought more cheering ac-counts from said port, where there were seven vessels at

anchor. The market was gradually improving.

President Baez was passing sentence of death on prisoners of war and conspirators that were captured by

In the course of the last month a strange and novel

neident occurred in the capital, which will amuse your readers. It appears that at a ball lately given there the Governor of the city entered the saloon on horseback, and just when an enemy of his fired a revolver at him, the horse, raising up his head, received the contents falling dead in the middle of the saloon. The animal was buried next day with a military band and honors.

HAYTE.

By the same conveyance we learn that another revolution had been plotted. President field and he occurred.

en plotted. President Geffrard had no confi

The sale of real estate, the property of the Corporation

of the city of New York, was resumed yesterday by Mesers, E. H. Lutlow & Co. in the Exchange sales room on Broadway. The attendance was not quite so numerous as on the previous day, but the desire to invest capital in real estate had not undergone any abatement. capital in real estate had not undergone any abatement. The competition was active and exciting and the raine realized for each lot might be regarded as a fancy rate of purchase. A few lots were estimated as beneath the standard of the prices which ruled on Monday, but upon the entire proceedings of the day the value obtained was fully equal to the prevailing figures realized on that day. The property was disposed of in the following order:—Plot in Fifty-eventh street, between Lexington and Third avenues. These and the following lots, with a trivial exception or two, are not less each than twenty-five feet in front, ranging from seventy six to one hundred feet in depth;—

			\$6, mo	10
2	4,400	10	6,700	
3	4,500	11	6,760	п
4	4,600	12	9.600	
5	8.000	13	3,750	L
6	6,150	***************	3,550	п
T	6,500	15	3,650	п
8	6,600	16	3,550	
Plot on Fifty-sixt	b street.	Same avenues		
Let.		let		п
	\$3.600			П
17		25	\$7,300	
18	3,650	26	7,300	п
19	4,050	27	7,700	ш
20	4,300	28	11,500	
21	10,000	29	4,000	ш
22	7,100	30	3.500	п
	7,100		3,750	в
23				г,
24 years and the same	7,100	32	4,000	в
Plot on Fifty afth	street, s	ame avenues:-		в
Let		Lot.		
33	\$3,900	41	\$8,600	ш
34	3,600	42	8.200	17
35	3.550		5.900	п
		43		П
	4.000	44	12,000	п
37	11,500		6,100	в
38	7,600	48	4,300	п
39	7.300	47	4.400	в
40	7,400	48,	4.100	ы
Plot on Fifty fourt			-	13
Lat.		Lit	11 7 20	п
			-	и
49	\$4,000	54	84,700	в
50	4,000	56	6,000	1
51	4,000	54	2,800	ю
1/2	4.000	67	4.500	в
43	4.400	88	4,500	и
Plot on Fifty-thire		same avenues:-	10000	ш
Ist.		Let.		
39	\$3,900	63	\$5,600	١.
60	4,100	64	4,000	п
61	3,850	65	3,100	н
62	8,900	60	3,500	п
Plot on Fifty-secon		, same avenues;	10000000	в
Let		Lat	-	Ш
	** ***		** ***	N.
67.,	\$1,850	71	\$1,600	1
65	1,450	72		и
69	1.450	73	1,600	и
70	1,450	74	1,250	н
Plot on Fifth aven	MA. Bert w	een Sixty seventh and	BEALT.	
eighth streets:		The second second second	man.	III.
		***		ı ild
Lot		Let.		ш
	\$17,800		12.000	
32,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	12.000	34	12,000	1
The amount real	ned by	the foregoing sales	makes	1
8428,500.				
				н
Total Control of the				

The Tilt Divorce Suit. SUPREME COURT CHANNELS. Before Judge Barnard.

Max 22 -Angeline B. Till on Benjamin Till. Judge Sarnard has decided to hear the evidence upon the

CUBAN INDEPENDENCE.

Important Revelations Regarding Revolutionary Schemes in Cuba.

Plans of the South American Allies to Carry the War Home to Spain.

AN INVASION OF CUBA PROPOSED.

The Native Cubans Anxious to Receive the Allies. &c.

South America against their old enemy and oppressor. Spain, has inspired the West India and South American colonies of that Power with a desire to be freed from her yoke, and we are reliably informed of very formida ble preparations for revolt, resistance and revolution. The defeat of the Spanish fleet at Callao, its probable annihilation should it meet the Huescar and Independencia, or its abandonment of the contest should it escape them, will still further encourage these colonies to prompt action, and the now smouldering fires of revolution may break out at any moment. GROWING STRENGTH OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC RE-

The alliance of the South Pacific const States ha grown in strength from the moment that the Chileans raised the standard of opposition to "panish aggression, and now numbers the formidable republics of Peru, Boli-via, Ecuador and Chile. Strong efforts have been for some time making to still further strengthen this alli-ance; and Venezuela and Colombia have been invited to join in the work of destroying Spanish influence and power in America. The Chilean Minister to these States, Senor Matta, has been endeavoring to draw them into this alliance; but, though not successful so far, it is more than probable that he will eventually succeed. With an immense coast frontier it can be well understood that, in view of the threatening proximity of the once formidable Spanish fleet of Admiral Nuñez, these States would be reluctant to enter into an alliance which would call down immediate vengoance upon them. But the Spanish fleet is now destroyed, or at least disabled, and they have nothing to fear, but everything to hope, from an alliance with States which have proved themselves such formidable and it may be zuela and gone to Colombia, and will at the capital meet with the new and enterprising President, General Mosquera, who has just landed in his republic, fresh from Europe, with two strong and formidable iron-clad ves-sels. Senor Maita will, doubtless, under the changed as-pect of affairs, meet with better success in Colombia than

PLAN FOR INVADING CURA.

The purpose of Chile and her allies in endeavoring to draw these States into an alliance against Spain is not draw these States into an alliance against Spain is not merely for defence or instigated through timidity. The proposed alliance is for the purpose of offensive movements, inspired by hatred and revenge, and it is planned for the purpose of gaining a base for operations on the north coast of South America, in order to aid Cuba and Porto Rico in throwing off the oppressive yoke of the mother country. Either Venezuela or Colombia furnishes such a base, and if drawn into this alliance, as no doubt the latter will be, we shall soon hear of the no doubt the latter will be, we shall soon hear of the fitting out at her main ports of formidable expeditions in-tended to operate in Spanish waters and against Spanish colonies. The present alliance, it must be remembered, is already a most formidable power, can command a

fleet of most formidable strength, and armies only sur-passed in numbers by those in existence during the late THE CUBANS READY TO WELCOME THE ALLIES.

In 1825 occurred the conspiracy of Los 8 de Belivar gons of Bodivar, so called on account of connection of the revolutionists with simon Bolt the liberator of Bodivin, who held the same policy proposed to extend the same aid to the Cubans new yocated and proposed by the allied republics of Bodivin.

ered, and the leaders were persecuted and escretely punished. In 1826 according attempts are reveal to was detected in Partic Principe. The same alliance with the Sorth Anterican Paties that distinguished the constitution of the most distinguished antives of this 1826. Two of the most distinguished natives of this travence by the Chana and withe first markeys of the revenue by the Chana as withe first markeys of the revenue by the Chana as withe first markeys of the revenue by the Chana as withe first markeys of the revenue by the Chana as withe first markeys of the third of the constitution that is a second of the therapy of the Chana as with a first markey of the Chana as withe first markeys of the Chana as withe first markeys of the Chana as the constitution of the Chana and the constitution of the Chana and the C

Find, it will be remembered, was garroted.

SLAVERY THE CATES OF THESE PAILUES.

The main cause for the failure of these movements was the existence of shavery in the island. The slave bodder traders have always been opposed to them for fear of losing their property. On account of this same cause opinion in Cuba was divided. The idea of same cause opinion in Cuba was divided. The idea of amount opinion to the lighted fitnes had very few advocates in Cuba until the absolution of shavery in this country. Now the unitive Cubana have turned to this country with every savarance of assistance, but are doubtless dounds to obtain succer easy from their feillow members entitled in the downful of the Spanish government. Some now found who do not desire the end of shavery and of the Spanish government.

THE WORK REQUEST IN RARKENY.

This work has, we have every remon to believe began in carness both in Cuba and Porto Rico. Lanely o correspondent of the Spanish government.

THE WORK REQUEST IN RARKENY.

This work has, we have every remon to believe began in carness both in Cuba and which prove, begon in carness both in Cuba and Porto Rico. Lanely o correspondent of the comparation of the spanish contents in quite property. The work has, we have every remon to believe began and a doubt, that the public sentiment is quite property in a great of the chart which have a same doubt, that the public sentiment is quite property in a part of the chart which have a same doubt, that the public sentiment is quite property in a part of the chart which have a same made for the day and we had been fount believe or the day and we had been fount been considered to the content in quite property in a part of the chart which and the response of the construction of the intent of the intent of the intent of the intent of the same part of the construction of the intent of the construction of the construction of

thing to make it appear that it had nothing to do with

politics, and only a contemptible riot of drunken young men; but three months have elapsed since it took place; and Mears, Rodriguez, Lopez, Guerre, Bopel, of Marsal, the principals, are still in prison, and there is a report that they were secretly shot.

The revolutionists are working without rest to get rid of their oppressors, and having, as they have, the sympathy and aid of the South American republics in was with Spain, and also that of the people of this country, despite Mr. Seward's opposition to the Monroe doctrine, they cannot fail, this time, in obtaining the independence which they have been struggling for, and for which they have made so many sacrifices.

The Approaching Departure of Captain General Dulce-A Philo-Cuban Newspaper to be Started in Madrid-Discovery of Immense Deposits of Guano in Cuba-The Tobacco and Petroleum Interests-Financial and Commercial

By the arrival of the steamer Cubs, Captain Rollins, the 16th inst.

Our thanks are due to the purser of the Cuba for

prompt delivery of our despatches. OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

HAVANA, May 16, 1866. A great discovery has been made in this island, likely to prove another element of great wealth to whoever wishes to go into the enterprise. I allude to that valuable commodity, guano. Several caves have been discovered in the course of this year, which are completely glutted with the article and must have been accumulating from time immemorial. It consists of the excre-ment of bats, which swarm in such extraordinary num-

bers that it is all but impossible to approach the caves.

General Lersundi has written to General Bulce, requesting him to prolong his stay until the arrival of the Navas de Tolosa, as he wishes to have some consultation with him about "matters beneficial to Cuba." It is said that the Cubans are preparing great demon

have been engaged to take hundreds of Cubans outside have been engaged to take hundresis of Cubans outside the Morro Castle and accompany his Excellency as farout to wa as possible. The Spaniards I presume will be more spectators, and if any demonstrations be shown I am afraid they will be contrary to those of the natives. I learn from an authentic and impartial source that one

of the commissioners going to Spain, a very wealthy merchant, has offered to contribute on his part one hundred thousand dollars, and placed the same at the disposal of another of the commissioners, who belongs to the literary profession, to establish a paper in Madrid devoted

of another of the commissioners, who belongs to the literary profession, to establish a paper in Madrid devoted to the interests of Caba, or to apply the money in any was whatever with the same object.

The Gobernador Civil has prohibited all proprietors of eigar factories and other establishments from allowing any more lectures in their establishments. The police has received strict orders to see these directions compiled with.

The Spanish steamer Moctezuma returned on the 11th instant. She will start again on the 22d instant, to be back here by the 14th of June, as she will not touch any more at Nicaragua nor at Trujillo, no foreign business being done there.

The petroleum "diggins" are going on steadily and prosperonsly. Many proprietors are employing intelligent Americans, and they are exceedingly successful.

The attention of all shipowners and masters of vessels training with Cuba is called to the fact that it has never been the custom here to give clean bills of health after the lat of May, and that however favorable the general health of the island may be, as is now the case, if they apply for such a document it will cost \$10.25, and will prove useless in the United States.

The Spanish papers contain a decree abolishing the estate, or government monopoly of tobacce, raw and manufactured. The Diarcio de la Marian now suggests the plausibility of doing away with all taxes here on that production while the tobacce planters are suffering so severely from the prolonged drought.

The United States steamer Wilderness, due yesterday, with the correspondence from Florida for the squadron on this station, has not yet appeared.

Our worthy Consol, Mr. Minor, intends to take passage in the steamer Rajle, to leave on Saturday, on reach for Washington.

The number of the Herato containing the interesting details of the bembardment of Valparanos soid at enormous prices—some of the copies as high as four deliare a piece.

The sugar market continues dull, buyers generally do not offer over \$\frac{1}{2}\$ a 7½ reals fo

a piece.

The sugar market continues dull, buyers generally do not offer over 7 ½ a 7 ½ reals for No. 12. The last sales that have come to my ears embrace a parcel of 2,000 hoves No. 9 to 12, at the rate of 7 ½ reals for No. 12.

Freights to United States are improving; \$2 has been obtained for a chip of 3,500 hoves for New York.

Exchange has partly recoded and may now tumble by degrees. Sterling can be had at 17 ½ per cent, and france 4 a 43 ½ per cent permium. New York bills, sixty days, 15 ½ per cent discount, and gold do. at 5 ½ premium.

The Terrific and Destructive Storm at Rochester.

A REVEL OF THE REMENTS—WIND, RAIN, HAIL, THUNDER AND LIGHTNING—APPERRANCE OF THE STORM CLOUD—GREAT DAMAGE TO PROPERLY—ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS.

(From the Rechester Union and Advertiser, May 21.) Our city and vicinity was visited yesterday afternoon by the must destructive storm that we remember to have occurred in thirty years. The morning opened bright, the sun shore clearly, and the air was as balmy as that of June. The general remark was how lovely the day. About three F. M. black clouds began to obscure the southern horizon, and soon the storm burst upon us. The clouds appeared to sweep along over the bouthern portion of the city from west to east, and by the time they reached frondequoit they had speat their force. There was rain, wind, but and lightning. The arms of the storm was probably five rulles square and on not more than half of this was there much half visible. Though the storm lasted only twenty minutes the mischled door was immense and can only be estimed.

The damage is greatest to the nursery interests. The